## FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. ARRIVAL THERE AND CORDIAL TREATMENT OF THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

The "South African Advertiser and Cape Town Mail" and the "Cape Argus" of August 20th are mainly taken up with descriptions of the arrival and reception at that place of the Con'ederate privateer Alabama, of her captures of vessels in immediate proximity to that coast, and with the correspondence which ensued in consequence between the American Consul, Mr. WALTER GRAHAM, recently of New Jersey, and Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Colonial Governor.

The first intimation that was received of the approach of the Alabama was on the 27th of July, prior to which she had appeared off Walwich Bay, some six hundred miles north of Cape Town. On the 4th of August word was received that she was lying snugly at anchor in Saldanha Bay, within one hundred miles of Cape Town; and by the same opportunity a note was brought from Capt. Semmes, her commander, to the Colonial Governor, Sir Philip Wodehouse, in which the latter was informed that on the 29th of July the Alabama had put into Saldanha Bay for the purpose of effecting some necessary repairs, and that as soon as these were accomplished he would proceed to sea-at the same time assuring the Governor that her commander would pay the strictest a tention to the neutrality of the British Government.

What followed is related at length in the newspapers above named. We quote mainly from the Advertiser : CAPTURE OF THE SHIP SEA BRIDE.

About noon on Wednesday, August 5th, an American barque was signalled as standing into Table Bay, from the southwest. Almost immediately after a barque rigged southwest. Almost immediately after a barque rigged steamer was made down as standing in from the northwest. The stoop of the Exchange and the space around the signalman's office behind the custom-house, and all other places from which the signals could be made out, were places from Which the sease con the steamer was soon crewded, and when the name of the steamer was made known the excitement passed all bounds. The news spread through Cape Town like wildfire: "The Alabama is outside the bay in chase of an American Trading was forgotten-the busiest rushed ou of their offices and shops; every cab on the stand loaded regardless of municipal regulations, and vanished up the Kloof road or down Somerset road. Horsemen galloped about the streets, and then spurred their steeds right up the Lion's Rump. Men, women, and children were seized as with phrenzy, and rushed about here, there, and every where, a king and telling the most contradictory and unheard of things: "They were firing at each other!-al close quarters'-the smake and rour of the battle could

We will not relate the imprecations of the cab driver the p ungings and stumblings of his horse, and our own anathemas at both, as we were jilted over rock and into holes, into places where cab had never been, but proceed at once with the narrative of what we saw.

be quite distinctly reen and heard from the Breakwater!

And the shore from that point round to Camp's Bay was

in an incredibly short space of time lined with no in-considerable portion of the madly-excited citizens of Cape

The fine barque Sea Bride, having run the gauntlet of the Confederate fleet on the Atlantic, had deemed her voyage to be approaching a happy end, and, with full sail set a favorite breeze, and the star spangled banner at her pesk, she sped onward like a thing of life and besuty, in full view of the port to which she was bound. Din the north she descried a steamer standing likewise for the bay, and congratulated herself on her good luck in arriving just in time to receive the latest American news at Vicks burg or the Rappahannock by the English mail. Fast as the barque went the steamer went faster still, and in a very uncomfortable manner seemed to be bearing down on Yankee. In less than half an hour the suspicious craft had fairly overhauled her, and, with the dreaded Confede rete flag run up at the peak, left little doubt that the Sea Bride was to become the prey of the redoubtable cruiser the Alabama. But still, as it appeared to us, who witnessed the whole scene from Green Point shore, the Northerner determined to strain every nerve to escape his foe and reach the neutral waters within the charmed

The demand from the steamer to heave to was answered by a defiant pressing on of every possible stitch of canss, and a still more jaunty display of the stars and stripes at the mizzen. The chase was then continued for a few seconds longer; but at no time was the issue of it uncertain. The Alabama seemed to cut the waters with prodajous speed, and a blank charge from one of her big gune brought the Son Bride to a full stop. erate, puffing her steam in enormous volumes, moved gently around her fated victim, and seemed to gaze upon after the seizure of a tempting mouse, or a hawk which in swift descent had pounced on its unsuspecting prey A boat was sent to go on board the heavy and the heavy and the heavy and the heavy and the heavy are to go on board the heavy and the heavy are to go on board the heavy are to go on the go of the heavy are to go on board the heavy are to go on board the heavy are to go on the go of the heavy are to go on the go of the heavy are to go on the go of the heavy are to go on the go of the heavy are to go on the go of the heavy are to go on the go of the heavy are to go on the go of the heavy are to go on the go of the heavy are to go on the go of the heavy are to go on the go of longer and it was impossible to judge what was happening, until at last the stars and stripes were struck and the Northern barque. Sea Bride was manifestly proclaimed a Confederate prize.

A great deal of apparent, and to us from shore quite up accountable, dallying succeeded. The barque stood out to sea, and the steamer held her position for several minutes as if complemently gazing at her; and then, with amezing swiftness, cl. sed down upon her again and steered closs alongside. Then further communication succeeded, fol lowed once more by another departure of the barque and another advance of the steamer, until finally it was clear that all the requisite arrangements must have been com-pleted; and the Sea Bride, in charge of a Confederate crew, stood out with slackened sail to sea, and the Alabama steamed swiftly into the bay, as if nothing but a mere every day sort of incident had occurred.

Just as the prize barque had got fairly on her course to the southward, the stately form of the Lady Jocelyn was descried on the horizon. It seemed by no means unlikely that the Confederates on board suspected her to be the Vanderbilt in chare; and whether they resolved to give themselves the benefit of the doubt or not, it was very evident that they suddenly bore up and stood on a different course, to the northwestward. Soon after it was seen that the stranger was an Englishman, and the Sea Bride acstanding off and on for the night, under easy sail and

## THE ALABAMA REACHES TABLE BAY.

The Alabama, having now completed the capture, steam ed into Table Bay and came to an anchor about four clock. The wharves and every prominent point slong the beach were crowded with spectators, and in a very short time hundreds of boats put off loaded with visiters All who went alongside were politely received on deck and invited to inspect all parts of the ship. For three hours, even after dark, the crowd on board was as dense as any we have ever seen. All classes, and of both sexes kept pouring into the vessel; but the courtesy of the Alana sofficers was such that all felt at home. Some found their way among the prisoners, (the crews of captured vessels.) others gathered around the unlucky captain and supercargo of the Sea Bride, and others again penetrated into the small cabin where Capt. Semmes was quiet ly receiving all who sought the honor of shaking hands and Both the gallant captain and all of his officers spoke frankly and modestly of the services the Alabama had rendered to the Contederates, and the curiosity of those who sought particulars of all the captures was gratified to the fullest extent.

CAPE TOWN BOARDING THE ALABAMA.

Next day the excitement in town was if possible still greater. The day was to all intents and purposes a general holyday. The weather was favorable, charming: the bay was as smooth and sparkling as a sheet of glass, and every man, woman, and child in Cape Town seemed to have made up their minds to get on board the Alabama in some way or other. The different jetties were crowded from early morn to a late hour in the evening; the bay was slive with craft of all kinds, from the heaviest auchor and cargo boats to the lightest gigs and racing skiffs, all packed with pleasure parties going to or returning from the Alabama. The Alabama took in and discharged a living freight at the rate of about sixty in the minute from eight o'clook in the morning till four or five in the afternoon, by which time pretty nearly the whole population of Cape Town had been on board.

There she lay all day surrounded by a fleet of boats ten deep. The boatmen quarrelled, roared, and swore, as their eager living cargoes tumbled in and out of large boats into little ones, utterly reckless of their lives, in their mad haste to get into the ship. The ladies' crinolines blocked the ladders and gangways. The boldest officer on board the Alabama would not have liked to force his way through that barricade, and would have tried in vain to turn that stream of female boarders. The insisvisiters, despairing of forcing their way from the other side, took to the loose ropes hanging over the ship's side, or, armed with boat-tooks, made fast to the rigging, and scrambed up the ship's side in any way and every wey, squeezing themselves through port-holes and any other aperture that first presented itself, some of them tumbling head-foremost on to the deck, into the officers' cabins, or the engine-rooms. Fore and aft on deck and below, the ship swarmed all day with visiters, like bees in a new

The great centre of attraction was Capt. Semmes. He could not escape out of the cabin; there was no outlet; a constant stream poured into it. He had to shake bance with all who could get near enough to him; he had to sign

good-will, and infinite humor. The ladies were charmed, for though some of them were at first disappointed to find that the celebrated sea-rover was, in dress and manner, a quiet linglish gentleman, instead of the wild-looking and outrageously-dressed and armed pirate their imagination or reading had pictured, they were won by his gallautry and good breeding. The men were no less delighted. They saw that there was something great, daring, and determined under that quiet, unassuming exterior. He spoke of the great American struggle, and of his own share in it, with the calm faith of a man who knew that he had chosen the right path of duty, and that he would be able to do something for his country in following it out. There was no assumption or brag, nothing of the Yankee manner or speech about him; in fact, all who retired from the cabin Why, he doesn't look nor speak like an American at all." But we have had our turn, and have to take leave of the captain, his officers, crew, and ship, more suddenly and less ceremoniously than we had intended. The crowds become greater. Those coming crush those going out of the cabin off the decks, over the bulwarks, into the bosts and we return to shore determined to pay the ship anothe visit, and see and hear a little more of her and her gallant captain, officers, and crew. We have been cordially press ed to do so by all on board.

OUR SECOND VISIT TO CAPT. SEMMES. So, next evening after dark, when we knew that mos of the visiters had left, we pulled on board again. ship is now quiet-seems, in fact, altogether deserted; but as the splash of our oars was heard, a voice sings out from quarter-deck, "Boat-shoy!—what boat is that?" rom shore." We pull alongside, hasd up our card and From shore." immediately after are requested to walk down into Capt. Semmes' cabin. We find him alone. He throws down the Cape Town newspaper in which he had been reading an account of his arrival and reception, and welcomes us with great kindness and cordiality. Inviting us to join him at his frugal evening meal, the homely tea-table, he freely and pleasantly chatted about the leading events of his own life and the war. Referring to the Cape papers which he had just been reading, he spoke feelingly and gratefully of the sympathy shown toward him and his cause in every British port he had entered. He was more puzzled than flattered by the reception he had met with at the Cape, which was more enthusiastic than any he had had before. "Do you know, now," said he, pointing to the bouquets of flowers and other little tokens left or sent on board, "that my own countrymen and women would not have done as much for me or any one else? They are not fond of hero-worship. You English are a query people," continued he, alloding to the work he had to do all day-" I don't believe there's a man or woman in the States who would care that (enapping his fingers) for my autograph, or that of any of these men," pointing to the portraits of the Confederate leaders. Davis and Lee, whom he knew intimately, he said were pillars of strength no ten men in the North were a match for them spike with emotion of the loss of "Stonewall" Jackson He had only heard of his death at Saldanha Bay. "He was a fine, a brilliant General," said he, "but he was a still finer man, and a more brilliant Chr stian. We have many other Generals as good as he, but we have few such good and noble men." He said he telt convinced, and was gratified to know, that the feeling of the great majority of he people in England was strongly in favor of the acknowledgment of the independence of the Southern States; and though he did not blame, he could not con ceive why the Government did not, by simply acknowledging that independence, and without any more active nterference, hasten the termination of the war. He be lieved that Earl Russell was too sympathetic or concessive to the North; while Lord Palmerston was such a cold and shrewd politician that, if he had any sympathies or feelings, he never would show them even if his life de pended upon it. But he was convinced that the Confede rates would very speedily force that acknowledgment from the British Government, "in spite of the rant of white chokered negrophibilists, who believed that we Southern ers are a set of beathen slave-drivers, pirates, and cut-

The officers of the Alabama are a dashing, gentlemanly ree-and-easy set of fellows, with all the discipline neces sary on board a man-of-war, but with a good dea! of th nonchalance and independence of their nation, tempered and spiced by their roving, dangerous mode of life. They were one and all most attentive and communicative to their numerous visiters. They venerate their commander They describe him as quick, yet cool and collected in ac tion, giving his orders and doing his share of the work in a manner which inspires every one under his command with the utmost confidence. They are confident that he will never strike his flag or allow himself to be taken, and they are ready to be blown up or to go to the botton with him at any time.

The most of the crew are regular British tars. Many of them have served in the English navy. They are not only trained to the guns, but are crilled as marines. They are all most form dably armed with rifles, revolvers, an cutlasses, and are very expert in the use of all these weapons. They say that the Vauderbilt or other ship of equal weight and armament may run the Alabama d or sink her with their guns, but if they attempt to lay alongside and board her, none of their men will reach he decks. An Irish fiddler on board is the life of the fore When the men are off duty be sets them dancing to his lighter strains, or, d viding them into Northerners and Southerners, like a true Iro-hman, he gets up a sham

A writer in the "Cape Argus" describes as follows the excitement in the city upon his return to it just after wit-

nessing the capture of the barque Sea Bride : "As we came back we found the heights overlooking Table Bay crowded with people: the road to Green Point lined with cabs; the windows of the villas at the bottom of the bill were all thrown up, and ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and one and all joined in the general enthusta-m. Over the quarries, along the Malay burial-ground the gallows hill, and the beach, there were masses of per ple-nothing but a sea of heads as far as the eye could reach. Along Strand street and Adderley street the roofs of all the bouses from which Table Bay is overlooked were nade available as standing places for persons who could not get boats to go off to the vessel. The central the rth, the south, and the coaling jett es were all crowded at the central jetty it was almost impossible to force one's way through to get a boat. We went off in our boat in the midst of a vast fleet of dingles, cargo boats, gigs, and wherries, all as full as they could hold. Nearly all the city was at sea. The rowing clubs in uniform pulled off with favored members of their respective clubs on board. We passed the Federal barque Urania at her anchorage, and that ship, regardless of the enemy, sported her bunting with becoming pluck. The stars and stripes floated defi-antly from her mizzen peak, and her name from her main. On getting alongside the Alabama we found about a dozen boats before us, and we had not been on board five minutes before she was surrounded by nearly every boat in Table Bay, and as boat after boat arrived three hearty cheers

were given for Capt Semmes and the Alabama. The Advertiser remarks that, "as far as the feeling of the population generally have been concerned, we fear we

cannot claim much credit on the score of neutrality." The Civil Service Club, most of whose members are clerks in the employ of the Government, invited Capt Semmes to lunch, and only the express threats of the Governor to resign his membership could induce them to withdraw the invitation.

THE ALABAMA LEAVES TABLE BAY. Having on Saturday completed the necessary repairs required here, at an early hour on Sunday morning the Alabama weighed anchor, and at six o'clock took her de parture from Table Bay for Simon's Bay. On leaving the buy she steered in a southwest course, and scarcely she got out of sight when the signalmen on the Lion's Rump made down a sail to the northwest, and subsequently snother coming from the same direction. One proved to be the American barque Kedron, from Balti more, bound to this port with a cargo of flour, and the other the American whaling schooner Charles Colgate from New London, bound to Desolation. They were owever, warned of their danger by some boats in the offing, and were wide awake enough to bug the shore pretty closely. The alabams passed within a few miles of oth : and the signalman had both ships under his view at he same time; but a fog-bank between the steamer and the ships prevented Capt. Semmes from seeing them, and they therefore reached the anchorage in safety. While entering False Bay, however, he pounced upon another American ship, the Martha Wentzel, from Akyab, bound to Falmouth, and immediately seized her; but she was again quickly liberated, on its being clearly shown that al the time of her capture she was within the protection the charm a league from shore. The Alabama arrived in Simon's Bay about eight hours after, and, after effecting s few necessary repairs and taking in supplies, left sgair n Saturday, the 15th instant, on a c uise.

THE PRIVATERR TUSCALOOSA.

This is another cruiser which has lately paid a visit be Simon's Bay, where she received some supplies, and from whence she sailed a few days ago. From information whence she sailed a few days ago. which has been supplied us by the officers of the Alabama we learn that the vessel which now passes under the same of the Tuscalors; was a Federal merchantman, which v captured while on a voyage from Buenos Ayres to New York with a cargo of wool. The Alabama had previous captured the Talisman, bound from New York to Chius nd with an armament of four brass guns, which was trans ferred to the Tu-calorss. Mr Lowe, the third officer of the Alsbama, with a crew, were put on board, and the Conf. derate flag hoisted. Since then the Tuscalous has been croising in various directions; and off the coast here she captured the San ce and chased the Snow Squall. The latter vessel, owing to her superior sailing qualities, made good her escape It may be mentioned that the Tusciloosa is only armed with small brass guns, but upon the forward portion of the deck is what appears to be a 120his autograph before that hand was released; and he had pounder Blakelay gun. It is mounted in the same manne-

inspection would suffice to prove how perfectly harmless is this formidable-looking piece, for it is simply made of wood and painted over a beautiful black. The crew of the Tuscalooss are fond of their big gun, and have christened it "The fighting Joe Hooker." THE PRIVATEER GEORGIA.

The Confederate steamer Georgia is now in Simon's Bay, which port she reached on Sunday atternoon. She was built by Messrs Denny & Co., of Greenock. Her officers joined her off Ushant Island on the 9th of April, officers joined her off Ushant Island on the 9th of April, on which day she finished getting her armament on board, hauled down the English and ran up the Confederate flag. She then put to sea. On April 25th she captured the ship Dictator, of New York, bound to Shanghai with coals. After burning the Dictator she proceeded to the Cape Verde Islands to land her prisoners. As she got into the entrance of the harbor of St Vincent she discovered a man of war with the American colors flying; put abound went to the north side of the island, where she is until dark, and then stood for sea. On May 13th she arrived in Bahia, where the Alabama was lying at the time From Bahia she proceeded down the South American coast. Off Cape Frio, in sight of land, she captured the George Griswold, which vessel had a British cargo on board, and was therefore bonded. The Georgia then proceeded to the I-land of Trinidad; on her way capturing the barque Good Hope, of Boston, bound to Algon Bay with a general cargo. Her captsin had died some days before, and his body being preserved in salt, Capt. Maury had him brought on board the Georgia, read the funeral services over him, and committed his body to the deep. During the service the barque J. W. Sever hove in eight, and was chased by the Georgia. She was from Boston. bound to the Amoor river with machinery for the Russian Government. The prisoners from the Good Hope were put on board, and she was bonded. On the 18 h June the Georgia arrived at the Island of Trinilad. On the 25th of June she captured the ship Constitution, of New York, loaded with coal for Shanghai, made a prize of her, and took her into the i dand. On the 28th of July the Georgi captured the ship City of Bath, of Bath, from Callao to Antwerp. The cargo being neutral, she was bonded, and the prisoners of the Constitution were put on board of her. On the 16th of July the Georgia captured the ship Princ of Wales, of B th, from Valparaiso, bound to Antwerp with guano. The cargo being neutral, the ship was PROTEST OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL

During the visit of the Alabama to Cape Colony, Mr. Graham, the American Consul, was indefatigable in his efforts to balk her proceedings. Promptly, on receiving intelligence of her presence at Saldanha Bay, he opened a correspondence with the Colonial Governor, which he pursued unremittingly but ineffectually till her final departure. The following summary of this correspondence given by the Newark Daily Advertiser:

Mr. Graham's first letter is dated August, 4th and contained two prepositions: the first, demanding that as the Alabama escaped from England while under bonds for £20,000, in violation of the foreign enlistment act, she be at once seized and sent back to England; the other, protesting against her being allowed to remain in port anothe day, on the ground that she had already been in one port four or six days, and had been for a week previous within three leagues of land. To this the Governor replied that he had no instructions to seize the Alabama, and that she had not violated the neutrality

On the 6th instant the Consul again addressed the Govon the our instant the Consul again addressed the Governor in four different letters, describing the capture of the Sea Bride by the Alabama, which he alleged occurred in British waters, within four miles of the nearest land, within one-and-a-half miles of Robben Island light house, and was witnessed by himself. He claimed that the capture was within neutral waters, asserted that neutral wa ters on the discovery of gunpowder were limited to the fighting distance from land, or three miles on a straight coast, and subsequently on the invention of the Armstrong gun was extended to at least six miles. He therefore demanded that the prize of the Alabama be declared no prize and that she be permitted to go free. All these facts were substantiated by the affidavits of officers of the Sea Bride.

To these various applications Mr. Graham received eva-sive replies from Gov. Wodehouse till the 7th and 8th of August; on the former of which he wrote a note saying that he was not prepared to admit that the fact of the Sea Bride having been brought to "within one-and-a-half miles was a violation of the neutrality as much as if the capture had taken place the same distance faom land," and that he "did not feel warranted in taking steps for the removal of the prize crew." On the 8th the Governor came to the positive conclusion that the capture by the Alabama " was not illegal or in violation of the neutrality of the British

On the 10th, after a sharp review of the course of the Governor with relation to the Sea Bride, Mr. Graham claimed that the Confederate cruiser Tuscaloosa had been captured as a prize by the Alabama, and, without having been condemned by any Admiralty Court of any recognised Government, was converted into a war vessel. fore protested against her being permitted to enter a neu-tral port, and demanded that she be given up to her lawful owners. Considerable correspondence ensued, in which Mr Graham ably represented the interests of our Government and commerce, but all his efforts were nugatory the Governor, after consultation with the British nava commander-in-chief, pronouncing the Tuscaloo a "en titled to be regard d as a vessel of war," denying that "captured vessels as soon as they enter neu-tral ports revert to their real owners and are forited to their captors," and asserting that "the clain of contending parties to vessels captured can only be determined in the first instance by the courts of the captor's country." It was afterwards revealed that such courts were improvised on board the Alabama, and that all the prizes she captured were condemned by an admirally court over which Capt Semmes himself presided, thus making him a judge of cases in which he was himself an interested party. The correspondence closes with a recital by Mr. Grabam of the piratical acts of the Alabama, Georgia, and Tuscaloesa, and with an indignant protest foom him against the course pursued by the Briish authorities.

Throughout the proceedings the course of the British Governor was marked by cold civility to our Consul and by an unmistakable sympathy with the rebel cruisers.

FARE OF PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

The Rev. Louis M. BoudryE, one of several chaplains who have just returned from Richmond, has published a letter correcting some inaccurate reports which have lately obtained currency respecting the fare of the inmates of the Libby Prison. He says:

"While it is true that the fare of Federal prisoners in Richmond is almost as scanty as it could be and sustain life at all, it is not true that any of us reported that their food consists of a few beans, a bunk of corn bread, and no meat, daily.' Beans are sometimes used, but rarely. Corn bread is not known among them, only such as is baked by the prisoners themselves from meal which the officers are allowed to purchase. Regular rations of meat are issued daily. Officers' rations, generally fresh beef, about three ounces after cooking; good bread, about eighteen ounces; rice, about two ounces, and sometimes beans instead; a teaspoonful of vinegar; about the same of salt. This is found to be scarcely half enough to sustain health, and were it not for the twelve thousand dollars' (Confede rate) worth of groceries, &c. purchased weekly by the officers of Libby prison, it would be impossible to depict the suffering of those miserable inmates. What must we think of enlisted men whose rations consist only of eighteen cunces of bread and about four of bacon? Without blankets or overcoats, they lie upon the hard, dirly floors of warehouses, or the cold ground of Belle Island. It is not uncommon to find, among three hundred, as many as fifty sick ones in a day. Deaths are numerous. I have reen much of this with my own eyes; what I have not seen I have from the testimony of Confederate officers in charge. The record of suffering is still more appalling mong citizen prisoners."

THE CROPS IN ENGLAND AND CANADA.

The London Mark Lane Express of September 19th notes the progress of gathering in the crops in various parts of England and Scotland. The wheat crop will be, from present appearances, above the average. The reports in regard to other crops are also favorable. The Montreal Gagette of Monday contains reports of the station masters throughout the whole extent of the Grand Trunk railroad line of Canada, in reply to circulars sent Montreal, and thus sums up the resuit:

On the whole the picture they present is not altogether so flattering as we had expected to find, and particularly with respect to the great staple, wheat. From the westerly section of Upper Canada the accounts of spring wheat are uniformly poor. From only a few of the stations is there a good 'account of wheat. A large crop was expected some weeks ago, but the weevil, the midge, and continued dry weather have worked evil. The reports of coarse grains are favorable from all parts.

RATHER FXPENSIVE .- Among the many astonishing items in that wonderful production, the city tax levy, is one of over \$250,000 for next year's expenses of the New York fire department. Considering that the fire department is an unsalaried institution, people may well be puz aled to guess how this quarter of a million and more is to be spent on it — Jour. Com.

A law has been pa sed in Alabama for the arrest of de serters from the rebel army, by which "all persons barbor ing, secreting, or feeding deserters or stragglers are dec an d guilty of felony," and it is made the duty of every citizen of the State to assist in their arrest.

ENLISTMENT OF NEGROES .- Officers from Baltimore came to our town on Friday week and remained until Wednesday following, during which time they recruited and sent away about three hundred negroes, nearly all of to answer a bundred and one questions put to him at one and the same time. And he did every thing with grace, tempting to escape has no doubt an ugly look; but a closer total of about four hundred from our county alone.

THE MISSOURI TROUBLES.

It having been represented to Major General FRANCIS P. BLAIR that, in the present excited condition of public affairs in Missouri, it might be of some importance that he should make an address to his old friends and associate in St. Louis, pointing out to them the dangers which appear to threaten the public tranquillity in that quarter, he appeared before the people in St Louis on the evening of the 26th ultime, and delivered an earnest speech on the the 26th ultime, and delivered an earnest speech on the dissensions in Missouri which engage the attention of the whole country. In respect for the influential position so long held by this distinguished Republican leader in Missouri, who has recently added to his civil titles such hardwon and justly-earned distinction as a soldier, we extract from his remarks so much as may serve clearly to indicate his opinion as to the temper and purposes of the political faction in Missouri which is now arrayed against the civil government of Missouri and against the unitary authority of the United States in that district, as represented by the President's chosen commander, Major Genera

EXTRACTS PROM GENERAL BLAIR'S SPEECH. It is needless, my friends-I have not the time, nor have you the patience—that I should follow out these men as they have divelosed themselves. It is apparent, even to the most casual observer, that, while they assume to them-selves the entire patriotism of the State of Missouri, they are making war upon the National Administration, and the Administration which exists in this State, and which has difficulties around to contend with difficulties enough to contend with. It may have discharged its duties in a very imperfect manner, yet so long as it is the legal and constitutional Government of the State, there is but one way in which a true and loyal American citizen —one who knows any thing of the workings of our State and National Governments—can oppose it. If it is dis-loyal, as these men sometimes claim; if Gov. Gamble has gone out of his way, and his friends have gone out of their way to place him in the gubernatorial chair—and he has incurred the bitterest hatred of the secessionists of the State, who denounce him in the very language which these Jacobius have borrowed from their secession brethren; yet still, if he has attempted, in however feeble and imperfect a manner, to carry on the Government, instead of attempt ing to destroy this Government in an illegal and unconsti-tutional manner, it ought to have been and is the duty of every loyal man to have offered him assistance, and the more se as he discovered the weakness and feebleness of more se as he discovered the weakness and ferbleness of the Administration. But, instead of that, every possible obstruction has been thrown in the way of Gov. Gamble. I believe it is preity well understood that I did not agree with Gov. Gamble in political opinion, and yet I did not hesitate when he was appointed Governor of this State, nor have I hesitated up to this hour, to give him the sup-port he deserves as the legal and constitutional Governor of the State and I propose to continue to do so, in defiof the State, and I propose to continue to do so, in defi-ance of all opposition, from whatever quarter it may come. [Great applause.]
It is no argument to say that he has made bad appoint

ments, that he has done this, that, and the other that is wrong and improper; that is no argument for breaking down his Government in an illegal and unconstitutional manner. If, my friends, the Government of the State can be displaced at the will of a set of politicians, or otherwise than by the forms of law, we shall sacrifice our republican institutions and run down into a sort of Mexican republic where presidents, judges, &c. are made by pronunciamientoes. The people of this State are not prepared to degrade themselves to this standard of gov. roment. We are a people who desire that there shall be stability, dignity, and respectability in our Government. We are of a race of people who fight it out rather than submit. All these men who were entering upon this career of rebellion, all these men who make our great contest for our national existence degenerate into a revolution like that Which afflicted France in the last century, these men who are following in the footsteps of the Jacobins of the French revolution who are demanding the gui.lotine—who constitute them selves judges, witnesses, and executioners alike—I tell them to becare? They will not find a submissive people. They will find Girondists of a different stamp—a Robespierre will never live. [Cheers.] Their Robespierres and Dan-tons will never live to exercise the authority which they covet, to immolate a people who differ from them in opinions. But they will find themselves travelling the road to the gallows. There is no other way to deal with such people. It is idle to di-cuss this question with men con-stituted as these men are. Why, it was related to me by a gentleman whom I know as thoroughly reliable, that he held a conversation the other day with a man who belongs now to this Jacobin faction, that I once knew to be one of the most temperate, wise, and sagac ous men in this State but that man had become so imbued with this spirit—this jacobinical and revolutionary spirit-that he declared to this g-atleman that "the opposers of the Radicals in this State must go out of the State—that they could not live in the State tegether." He said also that " he did not care so much about the pegro"-the fact is, he wanted to get rid of the negro and the negro question; but the opposers of the radical party, their opponents—their enemies, as he d scribed them—must go out of the State.

Now, my friends, it is about time to see who will go

out of this State. [Applause.] For my part, when they commence that overt ect of expelling those men who are opposed to their fanatical and revolutionary doctrines, I shall feel inclined wherever I may be upon the face of this earth, I shall feel suclined to come back to this State and try

the issue with them [Applause.] .. own midst the tendency of this kind of teaching. A regiment was called out in Missouri the other day in orde that it "sight take the place", in some town, I believe, near Cape Girardeau or New Madrid, of another of our regi ments which was demanded by one of our Generals in the field as a reinforcement for his enfeebled and shattered columns; and this regiment was told over and over again that it was called out for this purpose, and to protect our laws and the Constitution against guerrillas. Yet, when that regiment was called out, instead of responding with alacrity-instead of leaping, as one would have supposed these patriots would have done after the restraints which had been put upon them, to fill the place of those whose duty called them into another field-instead of being anxious to go there and vindicate their patriotism and their surpassing courage, we find that when they went on board the boat supper was not there, and they all deserted [Laughter.] They could not go to the war without their supper. [Kenewed merriment] How many suppers, my dear friends, have your poor soldiers in the field gone without? How many dinners have they missed? How many marches have they made without dinner, supper, or breakfast, for perhaps more than one day—for many days, uncomplaining? And how it must have sounded to those brave men in the field, when they heard that the enraged brave men in the field, when they heard that the enraged militis of Missouri—a regiment of picked men, in the city of St. Louis, selected carefully, one hundred from each regiment in the city—when called out, and without supper, could not go to fight! [Laughter.] It was not the fault of the men. They had been told, over and over again, by publication in the Jacobin newspapers in this city, that Gamble's government was a usurpation—they had been told this until they believed it—the thing had been rung into their ears that they were to be called out by a usurping Government and sent into the field; and being so apprized they would not go. And one man, who is a candidate for Judge upon the Supreme Bench, was found pliant enough to grant a habeas corpus in the case of cer-tain soldiers in that regiment, upon the solicitation of one of the leaders in this faction. They were to be protected It was a part of their programme; and I am it upon good authority that these very radical leaders went among the men of that regiment and advised them not to go to relieve their brethren who were in arou in the face of the enemy, and promised them that they should be protected if they refused. And the men, believing these assertions made by their leaders, that this was a usurping Government, all mutinied against the au-thority of the Government of the United States, and re-fused to go into the field; and the men who encouraged this mutiny—the men who took away from the Govern-ment the strength that rested in the arms of these one thousand men, and made the Government so much weaker in the face of the enemy—the men that did that, and de-fended it after it was done—these are the men who claim to be the pure and only patriots of Missouri, and who say this Government of Gamble's is a usurpation—that Gam-ble is a traitor—that when he calls these men into the field to fight for the Government of the United States he is a traiter! And that those men who prevented them from going into the fi-id—that they are the sublime pa triots, and should command the admiration of the world [Laughter and applause.] That is the direction, that is the tendency of their teaching. It is for you to say whether it is the object of their teaching. Men, when they are upon trial for their lives for the commission of a crime, are held to intend the natural consequences of their acts, and many a man has been tried and convicted al-though he and his friends and his eloquent lawyers have pleaded that he did not intend to do this deed. Yet if he, with a knife, stabbed, it was held by law that he intended to take the life of the man be stabbed. A man is held to intend that which is the natural consequences of his act; and I believe that these men can be convicted, and will stand convicted before the judgment of the civilized world for treason; in this, that they have weakened the hands of the Government in the hour of its greatest perd and danger-that they have discouraged its friends absolutely, that they have subtracted from the field thousands and thousands of men who would otherwise have gone and fought the battles of the Government-that they have, by their lies and misrepresentations, absolutely subtracted that strength from the Government, when it was contending far its existence; and yet these are the men, my friends, who are the only loyal men in the State of Missers. sours! These are the men that hold themselves to be so pure that they can denounce other men who have as fair a record as any in the land—men who have not only done nothing against the Government, but who have deA SAD PICTURE.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE OF OCTOBER 3 The Confiscated Rebel Piantations-Attack on them by the Robels-Negroes in Gen Grant's 3rmy and in Vicksburg-Their Terrible Sufferings in Vicksburg

Letter from a Delegate of the Christian Commission.

IST. LOUIS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1863.

Rev. W. G. ELIOT, D.D.—Dear Sir: Knowing that you take a deep interest in all that pertains to the elevation of the negro race, I have thought it not amiss to present you some facts which I saw and learned relative to their condition in and around ficksburg during my recent visit to that place. Through the kindness of Gen. Grant, I was permitted to pass unmolested through all lines in his army, and thus had unusual opportunities for observing the conpermitted to pass unmolested through an interving the con-and thus had unusual opportunities for observing the con-and thus had unusual opportunities for the negroes who so dition both of his troops and that of the negroes who so lately had been delivered from bendage. Desiring, io an humble way, to contribute something to your knowledge of the condition of these people, I submit to your perural and use the following narrative, with the hope that you may be enabled to do something for their relief. On the afternoon of July 1st I was passing down the

Mississippi from Lake Providence to Vicksburg, on the steamer W—. Between Lake Providence and Milliken's Bend, on the Louisiana side of the river, there are ken's Bend, on the Louisians side of the river, there are many fine plantations, which were deserted by their owners and taken possession of by the United States Government. Nothing remained of their former beauty but the waste land, the negro quarters, and cotton gios, the planters' homes being mostly destroyed and marked only by standing chimneys and the scorched groves which once embowered them. To give employment and furnish homes for large numbers of contrabands, who would otherwise be destitute and homeless, these plantations were taken possession of by the Government and leased to certain parties, with permission to employ the negroes and raise cotters. ties, with permission to employ the negroes and raise cotton, corn, and other products. On the afternoon mentioned nearly every plantation thus situated was invaded by parties of armed rebels, the lease-holder in some lustances reized and carried off, with as many of his negroes as could be found, the cotten-gins and negro quarters burnt, and every thing capable of destruction destroyed. I wit nessed on every hand the ascending columns of smoke rising from the burning ruins, and pitied the poor negroes that had fled in terror to the river's bank for safety. Mee, women, and children, sick and well, in tattered garments which scarcely covered their nakedness, were crouching in groups behind the friendly bank at the water's edge, in ovident dread lest their pursuers should find them. At one point they had got possession of an old skiff or dug-out, and, two or three at a time, quite a company had crossed to a sand-bar on the Mississippi side, where they were huddled together under sh ds of brush, which they were building to shelter themselves from the sun and rain and the dews of night. They beckoned desparingly to be taken on board, but we passed on. What became of these negros I know not. They must have numbered se-veral hundred.

veral hundre 1.

On the evening of the Fourth of July I rode along the levee of Vicksburg, observing the hungry multitude pacing up and down, and begging bread or meat from the fifty or more steamers that were lying in front of the city. The prisoners were generally and and weak from minfortune and long fasting, but the negroes, gathered in companies of a degree of the city. At dark an intelligent looking negro man came to me and said, "Massa, I am almost starved; have had nothing to eat since yesterday." I gave him some meat, crackers, and pickles. He then asked me to excuse him till he could share his food with his wife, who was at a house near by. He returned after a brief absence, and a house near by. He returned after a brief absence, and then told me that he and his wife belonged to a Dr. Booth, who lived some eight miles in rear of Vicksburg, and had brought them to the city for safety before its surrender. He confided implicitly in me as soon as he learned that I was from the North. While I slept, on an elevated platform in front of an old saw-mill, this negro faithfully guarded me and my horse through the darkness of the night. I trusted him, and found him faithful, as I am quit-sure the negroes generally are to their d-liverers: and such they regard all Union soldiers and Northern men till deceived. While he was thus guarding me a man tried in vain, by fair promises and liberal offers, to induce him to turn my horse loose, and go on one of the vessels of the marine fleet. He confidentially informed me that he had been saving money for a long time, and that he had then eight hundred dollars in gold and silver. He wanted me to get permission for him and his wife to keep a boardinghouse. I made some inquiries, but matters were then in rought them to the city for safety before its surrender house. I made some inquiries, but matters were then in so much confusion that I could give him no satisfaction other than to act as a freeman. He was soon siter em-ployed by the Government, and I saw him no more.

Immediately after our troops took possession of Vicks-burg the negroes who were taking care of their masters in camps and hospitals at once forsook them for their de-liverers. On July 5th I visited several of the rebel hos liverers. On July 5th I visited several of the rebel hos pitals and conva'escent camps, and found them in a very distressed condition, owing in a great measure to the de-sertion of the negroes, who had been cosks, nurses, and attendants. These slaves showed but little affection for their masters when freedom was brought so near. After Pemberton marched out with his army, Vicksburg was ooked upon by the negroes as the very gate of heaven. and they came trooping to it as pigeons to their roost at right. When Gen. Sherman returned from the pursuit of Johnston crowds of them followed his army scross the tween it and the Mississippi at Vick-burg. When visiting the Missouri troops in Gen. Sherman's corps I saw large numbers of these negroes, grouped in camps and com-pants, in a most wretched and pittable condition. Their only shelter was brush, pieces of old tents, quilts, and whatever else would afford them any protection. They lived upon such ford as they could obtain in camps by working for the soldiers or in other ways gratifying them

After the departure of Pemberton's army on the 15th of July, thousands of these miserable creatures filled the vacant houses, churches, sheds, and caves. Here they crowded together, sometimes twenty or more in a single room, weary, weak, and sick from their long march and abstinence, spiritless and sad, and many of them longing to be once more on old massa's plantation. On the morning of July 30, having slept the night previous in the Presbyterian church, I went out early to examine the promises. The first object that attracted my attention in the rear of the church was the tall skeleton of a negro man sitting on the ground, with his back to a post, and his man sitting on the ground, with his back to a post, and his bead hanging down upon his breast, and his arms resting almost powerless at his side. He evidently was very sick. I raised his head a little, and asked what siled him "Oh, sir," he feebly exclaimed, "I have the dires and the fever." "Have you no friends?" I asked. "Yes; my mother and sister live in that house there," pointing to a little frame building containing a dozen or more inmates, "and I have come out here to be cool." I passed to the front, and on the stone door sill I found another lying with a gourd filled with water at his side. As I looked at his dirty and wasted form, I thought his sufferings would be but short. He had a burning fever, and some kind negro had brought him water. I roused him up a little, and he told me that he had no medicine, no bread, nothing to eat. A soldier happened to pass just then with some biscuit under his arm. I asked one for the negro, which he readily gave. I had no medicine I turned to enter the basement, and was met by a third negro, with swollen feet, trembling from weakness and want, asking for a little water. A fourth negro was passing with a bucket of water and the sick man was served, and his fevered hips cooled. Euch was my morning visit before six o'clock. All these men told me that they had been servants of officers in the Union army, and when taken sick were driven away. head hanging down upon his breast, and his arms resting

way. After breakfast I set out with another delegate to visit After breaklast I set out with another delegate to visit one of the post hospitals. As we passed along the streets we encountered on every hand negro men, women, and children, gathered in little groups on the payment, in vacant lots, and in the yards that surround houses already filled to overflowing with others of the same color. The want and wretchedness of these unfortunates stared us fully in the face. I went into a Rentiat Charach metallic in the face. ully in the face. I went into a Baptist Church, where large number had taken quarters. I shall not attempt t describe the scene. I had before me as filthy and piusbi describe the scene. I had before me as fitty and piuable a group of suffering humanity as was ever gathered together. I learned from themselves that they were mostly from beyond Jackson. They were mostly plantation negroes, and many of them were longing to be back to their old homes. We passed on to the hospital. While the surgeon in charge was pointing out to us the grounds and stating his plans, we saw a poor negro who had crawled half way up one of the terraces which surround the building, and was apparently dying. The Doctor rethe building, and was apparently dying. The Doctor remarked that he would die there; that he had crawled up there to get some medicine, and that they were frequently

found dead in the shrubbery and fence corners.

About the 1st of August the military authorities became alarmed lest a pestilence should break cut among them and extend to the army? Peremptory orders were issued to at once remove across the river all negroes, of every age and sex, whether sick or well, who were not in some employment. One morning I went out to inform a certain Lieut W—, who, with an inadequate force, was executing the order, that one of them in the Baptist church was dead, and that another, a woman, was lying behind a fence dying. He told me that he had detailed, for the purpose of removing the negroes, twenty army wegons; that he hauled them, well, sick, and dead, with all their traps, to the river, where he had a steamer to convey them across to a point opposite the lower part of the city; that he had one wagon to haul the dead, and that some days he found as many as twenty; that in one house he found six dead bodies, with living ones etting and lying around them, supparently unconscious of their situation. Holes were dug on the river's bank and the dead bucied. The searching out and removal of these negroes consumed about fifteen or twenty days. About three hundred were thus removed to the low grounds opposite Vicksburg, and there left in the weeds, without any shelter, under the care of a man who was appointed to organize them into a camp and account a mellow cases from the rest—into a camp and account and removal of the rest—into a camp and account and removal of the rest—into a camp and account and removal of the rest—into a camp and account a mellow cases from the rest—into a camp and account and removal of the rest—into a camp and account a mellow cases from the rest—into a camp and account and removal of the rest—into a camp and account and removal of the rest—into a camp and account and removal of the rest—into a camp and account and removal of the rest—into a camp and account and removal of the rest—into a camp and account and removal of the rest—into a camp and account and removal o found dead in the shrubbery and fence corners. voted themselves to its support and maintenance since the outbreak of the war. Yet these Jacobins, if they had the power, would inflict swift punishment upon this very class.

of men, such as was inflicted by Robespierre and Danton.

But, thank God, they have not got the power. [Applause.]

Thank God, they never will have the power. what he could for their relief. He was soon taken sick, and a certain Capt. — was appointed to take charge of each brigade. Gen. Greene was in command of the whole,

all the contrabands in and around Vicksburg. The es

all the contrabands in and around Vicksburg. The catain was soon prostrated by disease, but was at his wor again when I left Vicksburg August 21.

Capt.——appointed a cheplain to take charge of those who had been removed from the city in place of the man who was first appointed. He entered upon his labore, but was soon prostrated with disease, and was conveyed across the river in a skiff, whence he made his way to a house adjoining that of the United States Christian Commission. Here he was found alone and very sick. He was invited to our house, where he was still remaining when I left the city. The chaplain told me that these negroes had suffered and were still suffering untold want and wretchedness; that nearly four hundred had died since he had taken charge of them; that from fifteen to twenty die daily. Sometimes they would crawl off into the weeds and die, where their bodies would be found only by the stench which arose from their decay. That there was no white man with them but a nephew of his; that rations were furnished them by the Government, but sometimes he had difficulty in getting them over the sometimes he had difficuly in getting them over the river; that once they were five days without receiving any food, and the negroes in their despair threatened to kill him, thinking the fault was his. He also stated that they had no tents or shelter except brush to shield them from the sun, or storm, or dows of might. Capt. A—stated to me that there were in this camp 2,000; at Young's Point 8 551; on Papaw Island, where he purposed gathering most of them, 2 800; and on Black's plan-tation on the Ynzoo, 2,400—in all over 16,000.

One morning I went among the wretched masses where they were hauled to the bank of the river preparatory to being sent across. I tried in vain to find some women who were able to work, as we wished their labor at our ouse. All were either rick or taking care of the sick saw nothing but one sad scene of misery.

Hoping that you may be able to do more for these suf-

fering, ignorant beings than is in my power to device, and that God may bless your efforts,

I am respectfully yours, WM. D. BUTLER. Delegate of the U. S. Ch. Com.

REVELATIONS OF A REBEL MAIL-BAG.

Among the captures by our troops at Cumberland Gap was a large rebel mail bag, the contents of which have afforded both amusement and instruction to those who have examined them. Among other things, the letters confirm beyond all question the fact that the Georgia troops are as dissatisfied as any in the Confederate service. Out of the large number of Georgia letters in the mail but two displayed any confidence whatever in the rebel cause. One gentleman wrote bome for his wife not to sell his two pigs for Confederate money, as it was entirely worthless. Another says: "If this war ain't closed soon, there will be no men left. We can't fight a world full of men; the South can't stant it much longer—our men are all deserting."
Another is more explicit: "I have never seen men so out of heart. You had better set your house in order, for by

ed in all or nearly all these letters—a spirit of utter despair for the rebel cause, and a willingness to take the Union on any terms, ro it brings peace.—Rep. FAILURE OF NEGRO COTTON RAISING.

Christmas we shall be back in the Union. If peace don't come soon, we will all desert." This is the spirit display.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial, (Republican.) GOODRICH'S LANDING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1863.

A ride over the adjoining plantations has satisfied me that cotton-planting by Northern speculators is a failure; not a failure, probably, on the part of the speculators, considering the high price of cotton, but, so far as the development of the country under the operation of free labor is concerned, an utter failure. Several plantations will prove an exception to the general rule. Mr. Grochon on Dr. Carson's plantation, immediately adjoining Goodrich's, has one thousand acres in cotton and two-hundred in corn. But for the ravages of the army worm (which are pretty general on all the plantations) he would have raisede over a bale to the acre. I have heard of other plantations, but have seen none, e just to his, and I think the ground planted will not average one-half a bale to the

acre. The scheme itself, so far as it is intended to be carried out by mexperienced parties at the North, is a failure; and it is not on'y a failure, but, according to the theory of its friends, it is eminently unjust to the negroes. It proves nothing. If it was intended to show that the negro is as profitable working for hire as working by compulsion, it fails, because be works by compulsion here. If it was intended to show that the resources of the country can be developed by free labor, it fails, because those who have the matter in hand have not this object in view. If the object was, as I supposed it to have been, to show that the negro is a self-supporting institution, it fails, because he has been deprived of the important element of 'free will," and has been made a tool for Northern speculators. If the African is incapable of doing any thing for himself—if he needs the control and direction of the Anglo-Saxon—we had better leave him where we found him; but if he can shift for himself—if he is capable of enjoying freedom—he should certainly not be used as a mere m making machine by the believers in cotton.

COMPLIMENT TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The following letter from Admiral L ssoffsky has been sent to the Pilot Commissioners : FLAGSHIP ALEXANDER NEVSKY, OCT. 1, 1863.

The Honorable the Bourd of Commissioners of Pilots.

GENTLEMEN: You have been informed by me of the npossibility of my complying with the invitation with which you lavored me and my officers, for an excursion in your magnificent bay. You are aware, also, of the reason, that is, of the promise which I gave to Admiral Farragut, of meeting him at the Astor House on the very day of the intended excursion, a promise which I gave previous to your invitation. Let me now, gentlemen, explain to you the character of my visit to the Admiral, in order to convince you of the impossibility I was in to fail to do it.

This visit, gentlemen, was not simply one of friendly intercourse between private individuals, though perhaps the Admiral was ready to consider it as such, from motives

modesty of his own. On my part, I and the captains o the squadrons, we waited "en corps" upon the Admiral to pay him our respects, as we would at home, according to our navel and military regulations, do the same for a person of high military rank after the accomplishment of signalied

This homage I felt it due frem us as a testimonial of our dmiral for Admiral Farragut, as the most remarkable and successful naval leader of the age, and of our most high consideration and respect to the American nation, to whom the hero belongs.

from the hero belongs.

1 am gentlemen, very respectfully,
S. LESSOFFSKY.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 3, 1863.

An expedition under the command of Major Gen. Herron, a d composed of the entire second division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, left this city in transports some three weeks ago and proceeded to Morganza, a few miles above Port Hudson, for the purpose of clearing the country in that neighborhood of the guerrilia bands which infested it Owing to the illness of Gen. Herron, that officer has received a leave of absence, and Major Gen. Dana has been appointed to the command. This change occurred about week ago. As the enemy was found to be of great strength and in

good position on the opposite side of the Atchafalya, the commanding General thought it advisable to throw up entreuchments, and while the larger portion of the troops were fortifying the levee Lieut. Col. Leake, of the Twen-tieth Iowa, was ordered to proceed some five or six miles in advance. He was accompanied by portions of the Nine-teenth Iowa and Twenty-sixth Indiana, together with one

teenth Iowa and Twenty-sixth Iodiana, together with one hundred and fifty cavalry and a section of artitlery.

Early on Wednesday morning the whole force of the enemy, consisting of Greene's, Monton's, and Majer's brigades, succeeded in quietly crossing the Atchafainya and passing between the main body and Col. Leake's command. Completely outflanked and cut off before the movement was discovered, Col. Leake drew up his men in line of battle, and gallantly prepared to give the advancing foe a warm reception. A sharp fight of nearly half an hour occurred, in which our troops long'st bravely against overpowering numbers; but at the end of that time they were compelled te surrender, the enemy having almost entirely surrounded them. With the exception of the cavalry, the whole were taken prisoners and the guns captured. The former, consisting of detachments from the Sixth Missouri, Thirty-sixth and First Illinois regiments, succeeded in making their escape. The prisoners, officers and privates,

Thirty-sixth and First Idinois regiments, succeeded in making their escape. The prisoners, officers and privates, numbered four hundred and eighty. We captured a lieutenant colonel and twelve meu.

M. jor Gen. Dana advanced with his whole force as soon as possible, and our last advices state that the enemy was in full retreat, they having fallen back five miles as soon as in the colone and the colone are soon as the colone and the colone are soon as a colone are soon as the colone are soon as a colone are soon as the colone are soon as a colone they saw the division advancing towards them. If this is true the tables will be turned upon the rebels, as they are between the Mississippi and Atchafalaya rivers, and to escape over the latter they will be compelled to leave their prisoners and artillery behind them.

A portion of the village of Mocganza has been destroyed by our troops for the purpose of ground the artillery.

by our troops for the purpose of giving the artillery free range. The whole force of the enemy consisted of dis-

. Sum the near or below a density of the same of the s